

ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 3. NO. 11.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1905

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Department Store,

Wrangell, Alaska.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Headquarters For Stikine River
Outfitting.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Photographs and Supplies.

F. W. Carlyon & Co.

U. S. MAIL STEAMER

Clatawa

Carrying Mail, Passengers and Freight, will leave

WRANGELL

For Woodsky and west coast Prince
of Wales Points

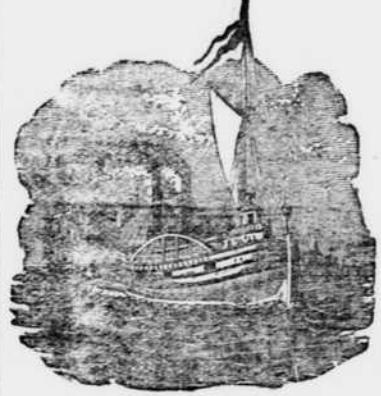
Close connection with Steamer "Spray" for Copper Mountain,

Sulzer and all points on the lower end of the Island.

First & Third Mon. of each Month.

For particulars, call on

CYRUS ORR, Master.



ALASKA SENTINEL.

Published every Thursday by

A. V. R. SNYDER

Editor and Proprietor.

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Attorney-at-Law.

Practices in all Courts.

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

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WRANGELL, ALASKA.

All calls promptly attended.

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F. CHON' PRPRIETOR.

Open from 7:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

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Coffee and Doughnuts, 15c.

Coffee and Pie 15c.

Best Bread and Pasty

Always on Hand.

DROP IN.

Edwad Ludecke,

General Repairer of

Boots and Shoes.

All work left with me will be

Promptly and Satisfactorily Done.

Shop in Cagle building, next

door to Sinclair's store.

Wrangell, Alaska.

The Wrangell Drug Co.

Try a dish of delicious Crabs at Denny's

Treasurer's Delinquent Tax Notice!

Whereas, a tax was levied for School and Municipal purposes in the Town of Wrangell, Alaska for the year ending on December 31, 1904, and that said tax roll was placed in my hands for collection and due notice given thereof. That the parties named below have not paid the amounts assessed against them or any part thereof and the same have become delinquent; therefore

NOTICE is hereby given that by the power in me vested by Section 11 of the Ordinance No. 12 of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, and by Paragraph 9 of Sec. 4 of a law, "To amend and codify the laws relating to Municipal Corporations in the District of Alaska," passed by the Legislature of the State of Alaska and approved April 29th, 1904, I, P. C. McCormack, Treasurer and ex-officio Tax Collector for the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, at the front door of the Auditorium of said Town, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of

Thursday, February 16, 1905,

Present to sell (unless paid before that time,) to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following property, to satisfy the taxes on each, together with the costs on same;

Baker, E, one house and improvements on lot near town hall 1.05

Barnes, George, one house at north end of Stikine Ave., one house on Cassiar street, and one house on Front street, all in town 1.05

Barnes, George, one house and improvements on lot near town hall 1.05

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Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGEL ALASKA.

One tallow dip is worth a bushel of dead lamps.

A rough remedy is better than the most elaborate regrets.

Most of our time is spent in getting used to the things we didn't expect.

Man, unlike other objects of nature, decreases in size the closer you get to him.

"A bank cashier loses \$30,000 and fees." Can this be considered double loss?

If genius and egotism always went together there would be a lot more genius.

Those who try to make the best of everything generally get the best of everything.

Other States boast of their capitals of industry, but Kentucky has her colonels.

By common consent the new battle ship New Jersey will be assigned to the Mosquito fleet.

The world could worry along with a good deal less smartness in stock if only it might carry a heavier line of sympathy and a simple neighborliness.

Those Russian editors who are rejoicing in the liberties they now enjoy should try a few months of editing in America to get a grasp of what freedom of the press really means.

A Baltimore street car conductor who found \$2,000 in his car was given a reward of 25 cents when he returned the money to its owner. Hetty Green wasn't in Baltimore at the time, either.

Prof. Ross of the Nebraska University says every family should have four children. Parents who have already exceeded the limit may adopt their own plans for getting rid of the surplus.

A man with a turn for practical joking undertook to hold up a friend at a secluded spot under cover of darkness. It proved to be a huge joke, all right, but the undertaker is about the only man who is in position to appreciate the humor of the situation.

The latest achievement of the jocular friends of a newly married couple was to slip a pair of handcuffs on the groom's wrists at the beginning of the wedding journey. Some time a complete triumph is going to be achieved by cleverly poisoning both bride and groom at the wedding supper.

The greatest hoard of the yellow metal ever gathered in any country could not buy one year's harvest of the American corn and wheat. To buy one season's corn crop would take all the gold minted in this country in six years. In the last seven years all the gold mines have produced only enough to buy one year's yield of our six leading cereals.

It is a matter of common observation that at the passing of the great men of each generation there is a pessimistic feeling prevalent that "there were giants in those days." But the feeling has never had any warrant in the actual deficiencies of the oncoming generations. Orators have come and gone and statesmen have come and gone, and sometimes their immediate successors have not been discernible. But in time the men have emerged who have taken their places and who have improved upon the patterns they left.

Business is becoming more and more exacting, and all the time additional guards are being put up against indulgences that tap the responsibility, reliability and strength of men gathered for the care and conduct of business. The hum of machinery has broken the quiet of Sunday; there are many workers and there is much of distraction. The pity is, to be sure, that there is so much of foolishness, so much of weakness and so much of sin given the company of a day of rest--as to that matter, of any day. Only this we know, that the law has not saved Sunday: out of our experience we may well question whether it can.

There has existed, and still exists to some extent, a false sentiment that labor is degrading or belittling. The contrary is true. An ideal condition of society can come only when every member of it recognizes that he is bound to exercise whatever skill or strength or faculty he possesses to its full capacity, not selfishly or for the sake of gain merely, but for the benefit of all. And there should be no restriction on anyone, either legal or social or through association, in regard to his labor or its fruits. If by patient application or natural endowment a man possesses more skill than his fellow or if he chooses to be more industrious he is entitled to the full benefit of it.

The latest report of the Department of Labor and Commerce is interesting as showing the growth of manufacturing in the country and the increased domestic consumption of breadstuffs. For the first time in our history we are exporting more products from our factories than from our farms. While the shipments of our farm products have gained by 30 per cent in the last decade, the exports from our factories have mounted up to 140 per cent. The

change in our economic position has doubtless come to stay. Our improved machines and superior skill are beginning to tell.

London is perplexed over the unusually large number of unemployed found on her hands. Each year the question comes up in London how to care for the idle and the hungry, but this year the case is serious and will be met with more than ordinary difficulty. Meanwhile France is shown to be on the way to race suicide; that is, the number of births is decreasing, although the population a little more than holds its own because sanitary conditions prevail more than formerly, and the number of deaths among children is decidedly fewer. Desirable as a good number of births may be, it is far more important that those who are born should be well born and with an ability to secure a livelihood. In France there is not the extreme poverty found in England. Paris is not disturbed by the hordes of unemployed and needly that throng the streets of London. The French are by nature more economical, more skillful in getting a living and making both ends meet than are the English. They can make an attractive, palatable meal of what the Englishman would throw away. They understand the art of simple, inexpensive but wholesome living. Where this is the case it becomes a question whether the situation in England, so far as number of births goes, is better than in France. It is true the world is wide and capable of sustaining a population not dreamed of today, but there is no immediate need of densely populating the earth, and there is great need that those who are born should be born with a capacity of earning a livelihood. So long as the life limit is being lengthened at the rate it has been in the last twenty years there need be little anxiety over race suicide. Even in France, the country held up as an example to avoid, there is progress rather than retrogression, while in England there is good cause for serious apprehension.

Some things are fixed. The multiplication table, for example, has not been revised since it was made, and no education reformer, however radical, proposes to amend it. But the geography of 1880 is not the geography taught in school nor that which is studied in the office to-day. There have been many changes in the political and physical divisions of the earth in the past fourteen years. It has been suggested in one city that the study of Manchuria be postponed till the present unsettled state there is cleared up. If one began to postpone study for such reasons, it would be difficult to decide where to stop, for overnight the latest and most accurate geographical knowledge may become out of date. That happened a year ago, when the republic of Panama was set up. Ten-year-old maps of Africa are out of date. The Dutch republics have become British colonies, and many other changes have taken place. Maps of the West Indies and of Asia, that are not yet old, need revision, as Cuba and Porto Rico have ceased to belong to Spain and the Philippine Islands have become American. To come to the United States itself, Oklahoma did not appear on any map until 1890, and the maps made next year may show Arizona and New Mexico as one State instead of two territories. But the changes are not all political. The shape of Mont Pelee in Martinique has been affected by a volcanic eruption. The course of the Yazzo river has been shifted to give Vicksburg a water front to take the place of that which it lost when the Mississippi left the city two miles inland. Only a short time ago the Rio Grande left Brownsville, Tex., and returned to its old bed. But the Rio Grande changes its course so often that the United States and Mexico, finding it difficult to keep track of the shifting international boundary, have set up stones to mark the permanent border between the two countries. The map-makers cannot prevent their maps from getting out of date in this way, and they have to print new ones.

A kitten aroused dog's jealousy. A curious instance of a dog's intelligence is reported from Lian-

A happy family there consisted of a lady, a cat, a kitten and a Yorkshire terrier. All four were on excellent terms until the terrier took umbrage at attentions which its mistress bestowed upon the kitten.

The terrier straightway began to dig a hole in the garden, and finished its task to its satisfaction in three days.

Then the kitten disappeared. A search was made, and as the terrier was seen putting down the earth over the hole which it had filled, the soil was removed, and the kitten was found to have been buried alive.

The dog was punished, but it took the kitten to the grave again, and the following day took it to the ditch and left it there.—London Daily Express.

The Yellow Peril.

Small boy—Papa, what is the yellow peril? they are talking about so much now?

Father—I don't know, my son, but it isn't the sensational newspapers, as one might have expected. They don't get enough war news to scream over, and what they do get is second-hand.—Detroit Free Press.

So tiresome. Bradley says when he went abroad he was sick going and coming back, too.

"Huh! It might console him to know that he wasn't as sick as the people who have had to listen to him talk about his trip."—Philadelphia Press.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

Fewer Men Teachers.

ATTENTION has been called to the fact that the report of the United States Commissioner of Education regarding common schools shows that there has been a marked diminution in the proportion of male teachers in those institutions. It is asserted that while the masculine instructors formed more than forty-two per cent of the whole in 1880, they now number only about twenty-six per cent. Roughly speaking, there are three female teachers for every male teacher in the common schools throughout the country.

It is not especially difficult to understand the probable causes for this change. One of them is undoubtedly the rapid industrial growth of the nation, making it far more profitable for young men of intelligence and ambition to seek fields of employment in which compensation was not only greater, but where there was a prospect that it would increase as the worker proved his worth and acquired more skill.

A question less easily answered is whether it is better for children of both sexes to be taught, as a rule, by women. Some of the British investigators who have visited this country within the past year have expressed the opinion that there was some danger that American boys might become "feminized" by instruction of this sort. Home observers of the average male youngster are not likely to think that such a process has gone very far as yet whatever more or less direful possibilities the future may have in store.

In any event, there are no signs that the tendency of women to fill a growing proportion of teachers' positions has any present probability of reversal. Women are entering the gainful occupations in greater relative numbers each year. So far as teaching in the common schools is concerned, it looks as if they might eventually have pretty nearly the whole field to themselves.—Cincinnati Post.

Why Russia Occupied Manchuria.

BRITISH opinion on the whole seems to take the view that the Russian occupation of Manchuria, and of Port Arthur in particular, was an act of wanton aggression, principally the work of prancing politicians and ambitious generals, whose proceedings have been reluctantly endorsed by a government too far removed from them to arrest the execution of their projects, and that now the same government would be only too glad to be quit of the whole entanglement. This, we believe to be a common notion in France, but it is deduced from inaccurate premises. The expansion of Russia in the direction of China has not been the handiwork of adventurous spirits, whose proceedings could have been easily disavowed if unsuccessful. It is, on the contrary, a deliberate and well-thought-out scheme of compensation for checks in Europe. It is recognized by Russian statesmen, if not openly avowed, that projects of development in the Near East are not likely to prove remunerative for some time to come, if ever, and that China offers a far more favorable field for their energy. If this be the case, it is easy to account for the immense efforts made and expense incurred in civilizing Manchuria, in building towns and railways, which the last few years have seen. The British people had indeed spent a great deal less in money and labor in the development of South Africa before the Boer war than Russia had spent in Manchuria before the outbreak of war with Japan. Why should Russia, then, be any the more ready to retire from Manchuria, even if Kurokata is more decisively defeated than he has been at present, than the British were to give up the struggle after Colenso?—The Saturday Review.

A School for Brides.

IT is in Philadelphia that a school for brides is to be opened. The prospectus isn't out, but the supposition is that the institution will fill a long-felt want in the lives of young women who simply couldn't wait to be married, and who had neglected most of the preparatory steps. There are some such. They look mighty sweet clad in white, smiling divinely and saying "I will" in a tremulous whisper, while a tear slips down a pink cheek. For a little while they board. It is unsatisfactory. There isn't much home to it, and it takes a lot of loving to cover the coffee spots on the tablecloth and make the soggy biscuits seem like angel's food. There is nothing that

A girl's piggy is a new avenue of opportunity, and one that might be followed with more or less advantage by almost any country girl.

GREAT TOMB OF CONFUCIUS.

Burial Place and Its Approaches Are Scenes of Remarkable Interest.

The city of Chufuhsien, the Mecca of the believers of Confucianism, is in the province of Shantung, one of the most populous districts of the Orient.

Here Confucius was born, and here his sacred bones lie buried. The tomb, which is located in one of the largest cemeteries in the province, three miles out from the city above mentioned, is one of the most imposing in the whole empire.

The grave itself is surmounted by an earth mound 12 feet in height, the whole surrounded by a cluster of gnarled oaks and stately cypress trees. Before the mound is a tablet 6 feet broad and 20 feet high, upon which are inscribed the names and deeds of the great founder of Confucianism, a religion adhered to by 400,000,000 human beings. The burden of this inscription, according to reliable translation, is "Perfect One," "Absolutely Pure," "Perfect Sage," "First Teacher," "Great Philosopher," etc.

The avenue which leads up to the philosopher's tomb is even more interesting than the actual place of burial itself. On each side of the avenue are rows of figures of huge animals cut in stone—lions, tigers, elephants and horses, besides numerous mythical creatures, such as animals half dog and half frog, beasts with four legs and twice as many wings, besides a multitude of unnameable monsters that never lived on earth, in the water or in the air. Taken altogether, the burial place of Confucius is one of the chief spots of interest in the Orient.

If a man can get into a bank after banking hours, he considers himself a prominent citizen.

TELEGRAPH MANAGER AT 14.

Julius Diel, Whose Parents Are Expert Operators, Begins Young.

Julius Diel, 14 years old, on Oct. 1 became manager of the Western Union telegraph office at Madison, N. J. This place requires an experienced operator, and one who is well versed in all the details of an office, but Julius is well qualified for it.

Born within sound of the telegraph, he says there never was a time when he did not know what the sounds of the instrument meant. He worked the telegraph key as soon as he was able to spell. His mother and father were both telegraph operators.

Last spring Julius' father disappeared, and Julius had to assist in earning a living for his mother and a little baby brother. He became a messenger at the Postal Telegraph Company's Morristown office. A few days ago he told W. H. Linder, manager of the Western Union office here, that he was going to apply for a place as operator. Mr. Linder knew that the place in Madison would become vacant, and wrote to the Western Union to put Julius in there. At first the New York office thought it was a joke, and laughed about it over the wire, but when they found that the joke was absolutely serious, they were thunderstruck. The idea of putting a boy of 14 in as manager of an office did not appeal to them. They began telling Mr. Linder various things over the wire. Julius was there, and, hearing the conversation, concluded to take a hand in it himself and sat down at the key. In fifteen minutes he convinced the New York office of his ability.—Letter to New York Tribune.

Saying It Too Often.

"I don't see why you call him stupid. He says a clever thing quite often."

"Exactly. He doesn't seem to realize that it should be said only once."—Philadelphia Press.

OLD FAVORITES

Faithless Nelly Gray.

Ben Battle was a soldier bold.

And used to war's alarms,

But a cannon ball took off his legs.

He laid down his arms.

Now, as they bore him off the field

Said he: "Let others shoot,

For here I leave my second leg

And the Forty-second foot."

The army surgeons made him limbs.

Said he: "They're only pegs,

But there's no wooden members quite

As represent my legs."

Now, Ben he loved a pretty maid,

Her name was Nelly Gray,

So he went to pay her his devours

When he devoured his pay.

But when he called on Nelly Gray

She made him quite a scoff,

And when she saw his wooden legs

Began to take them off.

"Oh, Nelly Gray! Oh, Nelly Gray!

Is this your love so warm?

The love that wears a scarlet coat

Should be more uniform."

Said she: "I loved a soldier once

For he was blithe and brave,

But I will never have a man

With both legs in the grave."

"Before you had those timber toes

Your love I did allow,

But then, you know, you stand upon

Another footing now."

"Oh, Nelly Gray! Oh, Nelly Gray!

For all your jester speeches,

At duty's call I left my legs

In Badajos' breaches."

"Why, then," said she, "you've lost the

feet

Of legs in war's alarms,

And now you cannot wear your shoes

Upon your feet of arms!"

"Oh, false and fickle Nelly Gray!

I know why you refuse.

Though I've no feet some other man

Is standing in my shoes.

"I wish I never had seen your face!

But now a long farewell!

For you will be my death—alas!

You will not be my Nell!"

WAGNER'S EMBARRASSMENT.

Some of the Things Which a Prince of Baseball Endures.

"Having a great reputation as a ball player is not all fun," said a close friend of the only Wagner. "No one knows what a lot of worry a big game entails. For instance, after the games at Allegheny, Wagner makes it a point always to go directly home. He rides on the street car from the ball park to Pittsburgh. On the car are probably a dozen men who know Honus by sight. They all think they must ask him the score, although every one of them was at the game himself. One man is seated right behind Wagner. He leans over the seat and says: 'What was the score to-day?' Wagner answers him courteously, and then the man says: 'I wasn't certain about it. I was at the game, but I was so deeply interested in what you were doing that I lost track of the tallies. That was a great hit you made.'

"Now, Wagner is not a man who likes to be praised and lauded to the skies. He knows his ability, but he is not boastful, nor can any one accuse him of being proud. He is a plain fellow who attends strictly to his own business, and does not care a rap about popularity. But he must make some reply, and he usually says 'Yes,' in a half whisper.

"Then a couple of seats in front of Wagner is a man accompanied by his son, and he takes great delight in pointing out the big Dutchman to the little fellow. The kid thinks it great to see Honus, and he yells out: 'Gee! Is that Wagner?' Honus can't blush, but he has to go through enough to make a man's hair white. People stop and stare at him as he gets off the car, and others remark about him as he keeps on his way up the street to the railroad station.

"On the train it is worse yet. Wagner meets a lot of his fellow townsmen of Carnegie and they all know him. They all want to hear about the game, and insist on his telling them. Oh, it's awful! People try to give Wagner everything. He is sent cigars by the hundred, and he never smokes them. He gets mail by the handful, and some of the letters he is asked to answer are wonders. People ask him all kinds of foolish questions through the mail. If he answered all of them, he would have to employ three or four secretaries."

MAKING THIBETAN WARRIORS.

Ordeal Through Which Boys Are Put Before Securing Tribal Rights.

Among the Thibetans the boy is impressed at an early age with the numerous duties required of him. When hardly able to walk he is given weapons, and at the age of 12 years has become an accomplished hunter. When 15 years of age he is required to go through an initiation ceremony prior to becoming an active member of the tribe. This function is accomplished by the most trying ordeals, being carried on before a council of chiefs and lamas, who closely watch the youth while he is being subjected to such inhuman tortures as being strung up by the thumbs and burned with red-hot irons. If he passes through this ordeal without manifesting signs of pain, the next stage of his initiation is proceeded with. Should he fail, his lot is far worse than that of the most miserable slave; he is cruelly beaten and abused and subjected to the contumely of all until the unfortunate youth gladly ends his existence. Having passed the first stage the youth is isolated in a hut at some distance from the village, is denied food and goes through a lengthy period of starvation, being visited by the priests, who provide him with slips for prayers and teach him the precepts of the religion of his fathers. On his release he must give proofs of his prowess as a hunter or warrior, else he cannot enter the tribe as a member.

STANLEY'S GRAVE.

Memorial Monolith Marks Sleeping Place of the Explorer.

A memorial monolith has been erected in Pitkirk churchyard over the remains of Sir Henry M. Stanley, the famous and deservedly great explorer whom England nevertheless denied a tomb in Westminster Abbey. The stone, which was erected at the solicitation of his wife, is twelve feet in

height, four feet wide and two feet and one-half thick. It is simply inscribed, and directly over the inscription is carved a cross. Huge boulders stand, one at each corner of the burial lot. The stones may be taken as indicative of the rugged and sterling qualities of the man, much as the huge monolith in South Africa, which marks the grave of Cecil Rhodes typifies the inflexibility of the great African empire builder.

Easier.

Rich but Indulgent Uncle—Harry, my boy, give me a list of the tradesmen you owe.

Spendthrift Nephew—Er—uncle, here's a list of the fellows I don't owe.

The single thought of two souls always has something to do with love in a cottage.

No Appetite

Means loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a precursor of prostrating sickness. This is why it is serious. The best thing you can do is to take the great alterative and tonic Hood's Sarsaparilla Which has cured thousands

WET WEATHER COMFORT

"I have used your FISH BRAND Slicker for five years and can truthfully say that I never have had anything give me so much comfort and satisfaction. Enclosed find my order for another one."

(NAME AND ADDRESS ON APPLICATION)

You can dry the hardest storm with Tower's Waterproof Oiled Clothing and Hats

OUR GUARANTEE IS BACK OF THIS SIGN OF THE FISH
A. J. TOWER CO.,
TOWER CANADIAN CO.,
LIMITED,
TORONTO, CANADA
FISH BRAND

Moore's Revealed Remedy

WOMAN'S FRIEND

Gives Strength, Gives Appetite. Gives Health. Three doses makes you feel better.

ALL DRUGGISTS

FLASHES OF FUN

Crumps of comfort never come from eating crackers in bed—Philadelphia Record.

Scribbler—Have you read my last novel? Cynicus—I hope so—Philadelphia Record.

Mistress—Do you love babies? Maid—Not at three dollars a week, ma'am—Detroit Free Press.

"They were disappointed in love, weren't they?" "Yes. Each thought the other had money."—Life.

She—Have you a copy of "Promised Bound?" He—No, ma'am, but we can get it bound for you any way you like—Minneapolis Tribune.

"This is not such a snap as I thought it was," remarked the camera deaf whose victim had just kicked him and smashed the machine.—Life.

I told uncle Simon that he was getting too old and feeble to attend to business." "Did he take it kindly?" "I've threw me out of his office."—Van-Fair.

Mother—What seems to be the trouble? Mrs. Newell—I—I always heard Charles was fond of the turf, but I simply can't make him touch a lawnmower.—Ex.

"Do you admire Beethoven's works?" "I never visited 'em," answered Mr. Cumrox, absentmindedly. "What does he manufacture?"—Washington Star.

Summer Boarder—You sat up rather late last night, did you not? I heard you going to bed about 3 a. m. Farmer—Shucks! I was just a-gittin' up.—Chicago Journal.

"Young man, have you stopped to think where you will go when you die?" "Gad, no—I haven't even thought where to go on my summer vacation yet."—Puck.

TAINTED BLOOD

Columbus, Ohio, May 19, 1903.

Some four years ago I was suffering from impure blood and a general rundown condition of the system. I had no appetite, was losing flesh, and had an all-gone tired feeling that made me miserable. I began the use of S. S. S., and after taking seven or eight bottles my skin was cleared of all eruptions and took on a ruddy, healthy glow that assured me that my blood had been restored to its normal, healthy condition. My appetite was restored, and I could eat anything put before me, and as I regained my appetite I increased in weight, and that "tired feeling" which worried me so much disappeared, and I was once again my old self.

I heartily recommend S. S. S. as the best blood purifier and tonic made, and strongly advise its use to all those in need of such medicine. VICTOR STRUBINS, Cor. Barthman and Washington Aves.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 28, 1903.

"This letter," said the great detective, "was written by a woman."

"How do you know?" queried his friend. "The chirography doesn't indicate it."

"True," answered the g. d. "but at least 20 per cent of the words are underscored."

Natural Deduction.

Hoax—Scanlax must be going into training for football.

Tomdix—Why do you think so?

Hoxay—I was in a drug store yesterday when he came in and purchased two bottles of hair restorer.

A horse usually acts up when you are trying to sell him.

A Little Lesson In Patriotism

"When I first learned the subject of this quarrel, my heart espoused warmly the cause of liberty, and I thought of nothing but of adding the aid of my banner."

It was at dinner given by the commanding officer of the garrison at Metz to the Duke of Gloucester, the brother of King George III., that the Marquis de Lafayette first heard of this quarrel, the cause of the American Revolution. The noble heart of the French aristocrat was stirred by the accounts of the struggle that the men over the sea were making against tyranny and oppression.

His desire to aid them, however,

met with apparently insurmountable difficulties. His relatives and friends opposed what they considered a mad impulse.

Lafayette found it impossible to engage passage upon any outgoing ship. Nothing daunted, but inspired by the obstacles in his path, he purchased a ship of his own. The French government, after his departure sent a cruiser to intercept him at the West Indies; but Lafayette, foreseeing this possibility, had headed directly for an American port.

Slidley Slats—Please, mum, but we're a couple of shipwrecked sailors—Lady—What! You never was near the water. Slidley Slats—Pufflicky right, mum, pufflicky right. We wuz on a ship—Judge.

"Do you mean to say you don't have any trouble in keeping your wife dressed in the height of fashion?"

"That's what I said. My trouble comes when I don't keep her dressed that way."—Philadelphia Press.

"I suppose you have made it a rule in politics never to forget a friend."

"There's no danger of that," answered Senator Sorghum; "if a man has done

anything friendly for you in politics he never lets you forget it."—Ex.

Ayer's

You can hardly find a home without its Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Parents know what it does for children: breaks

Cherry Pectoral

up a cold in a single night, wards off bronchitis, prevents pneumonia. Physicians advise parents to keep it on hand.

"The best cough medicine money can buy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For the comfort of children nothing could be better."—Jacob Smith, Sanjour, Ind.

25c. box, \$1.00. 25c. box, \$1.00. 25c. box, \$1.00.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

for

Throat, Lungs

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

VALUE OF SCIENTIFIC FASTING.

Better Than Medicine, but Few People Can Stand the Strain.

Jesus is frequently quoted to prove that fasting is a physical benefit, says the Kansas City Journal. Jesus fasted frequently himself. He taught certain miracles could only be performed after fasting and prayer; therefore, it is concluded by those who believe in fasting that fasting is good for the physical body.

This conclusion is not necessarily correct. It is well known that Jesus often sacrificed the good of his body for spiritual ends. He was also frequently hungered and overtired.

The mission of Jesus places the body necessarily secondary to spiritual ends. It is, therefore, unjust to quote his physical self-denials as rules for the upbuilding of the human body.

Whether one fasts or not depends upon the person. If we were asked the question, "Will fasting do me good?" it would place us in the same predicament as if some one should ask us the question, "Shall I cease earning money for a time and draw checks to pay my expenses?" That all depends on whether you have money in the bank. A man with a large sum in the bank might very profitably stop earning money for a little season and depend on his bank account for his support, but if he had no money in the bank this would be a ruinous experiment.

Exactly so with the fasting. If a man has plenty of reserve vitality, a fast might be a good thing for him. But all those people who live active, mental or physical lives and have a very narrow margin of reserve vitality had better not fast. Their problem is not to interrupt the nutritive processes, but rather to enlarge them if possible. There are lots of people who ought to eat more instead of eating less. Those people who make a fast of fasting are just as apt to do harm as those other people who practice and preach gluttony.

There are no hard and fast rules to apply to this subject. Each individual case requires special attention. Every person must decide largely for himself.

If the blood is thick and the body inclined to overfleshiness, appetite capricious and there is a desire for condiments and stimulants with the food, then doubtless, a good fast will be beneficial. Throw the body upon its own resources. Let the digestive organs have a rest. Allow nature to burn up some of the effete and surplus material already lodged in the body. A fast for such a person would be better than medicine.

But a person who has a keen appetite, properly curbed, who eats only a moderate amount of food, well selected, who is carrying no more flesh than he ought to have, is not troubled with dyspepsia or irregular appetite, such a person will only unbalance his bodily powers and derange his physical forces by attempting to fast.

"I am afraid that you can't graduate this year, after all," said the high school professor to the Sweet Young Thing, who was shy in Greek or something. "No," she replied, "I can't. The dressmaker simply can't get my dress finished in time—Isn't it bad?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"The best way to fast, after all, is to fast a little with each meal. Stop eating before the appetite is satisfied. If you are not hungry at meal time omit one meal. You will doubtless be hungry by the next meal, then eat only about one-half as much as you want."

Mother will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

"Now," said the pert salesman, sarcastically, as he started to put back the rolls of silk, "can't you think of something more I might show you, ma'am?" "Yes," replied the shopper, "but I don't think you have it." "What is it?" "More courtesy,"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus Ohio.

"Now," said the pert salesman, sarcastically, as he started to put back the rolls of silk, "can't you think of something more I might show you, ma'am?" "Yes," replied the shopper, "but I don't think you have it." "What is it?" "More courtesy,"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Pretty well," remarked the doctor's daughter, who took an interest in her father's purse and profession, when some one asked her how "things were going." "Plenty of colds, some bronchitis, and a little typhus fever; but as father said yesterday, what we want to make things lively is nice little epidemic!"

"Here is another teacher of faulty English," said the teacher of the class in rhetoric; "in this essay you have written 'her sight broke upon a landscape of entrancing loveliness.' How could any one's sight 'break upon' a landscape?" "She might have dropped her eyes," timidly ventured the young woman who had written the essay.—Chicago Tribune.

A certain railway station is surrounded in all directions with cheap restaurants. Over one of these, in great illuminated letters, could be seen the sign, "Open all night." Next to it was a restaurant bearing in equal prominence the placard, "We never close." Third in order was a Chinese laundry in a little tumble-down hovel, and on the front of this building was the sign, in great scrawling letters, "Me wake too."

Piso's Cure is a good cough medicine. It has cured coughs and colds for forty years. At druggists, 25 cents.

BEATRICE (aged 6, after remaining in deep thought for quite two minutes, addresses her mother, who has been choosing frocks for her)—Mummy dear, before you buy the frocks, I've thought it all over, and I think I'd rather be a boy.—Punch.

To Break in New Shoes, Always shake in Allens Foot-Ease, a powder-like cure, chilblains, damp, sweating, aching, swollen feet. Cures Corns and Bunion. At all druggists and shoe stores, etc. Don't accept any substitute. Price 25c. Send for FREE ADDRESS ALLEN S. O'NEAL, LeRoy, N. Y.

Castor Oil is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paraffin, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and all Fevers. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Fate of the Lamb.

Mary had a little lamb With fleece as white as snow; The rest of all the tragedy Perhaps you may not know.

It followed her to school one day.

According to the book:

Als' the school where Mary went.

They taught her how to cook!

—Lippincott's Magazine.

It is a good thing to keep at least one building in the course of erection in a small town. It gives the people a place to go and find fault on a Sunday, outside of the regular church going.

Mrs. Casey—An' phat did th' doctor say ayeid ye? Mrs. Casey—Appendicitis. Mrs. Casey—Och, wort! Of knew he'd say that if ye were that new Sunday suit!—Judge.

It is a good thing to keep at least one building in the course of erection in a small town. It gives the people a place to go and find fault on a Sunday, outside of the regular church going.

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